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SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903.
Vol. 16.....No. 333

CIRCULATION DURING APRIL.
W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday newspaper printed during the month of April, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	118,700	16	117,070
2	118,700	17	117,070
3	118,700	18	117,070
4	118,700	19	117,070
5	118,700	20	117,070
6	118,700	21	117,070
7	118,700	22	117,070
8	118,700	23	117,070
9	118,700	24	117,070
10	118,700	25	117,070
11	118,700	26	117,070
12	118,700	27	117,070
13	118,700	28	117,070
14	118,700	29	117,070
15	118,700	30	117,070
Total for the month	3,579,820		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	92,431		
Net number distributed	3,487,389		

Average daily distribution.....118,700
And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of April was 6.42 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of May, 1903.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 23, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

DECORATION DAY.

In the quarter of a century that has vanished since the Civil War most of the soldiers who contended, in either army, have entered the portals of Eternity for deserved peace and rest. Here remain only remnants of the two great forces, the rear-guard of white-haired veterans, who, dreaming of the past and meditating on the future, are almost eager for the summons which will take them to their brothers in the place of calm.

Time and charity's balm have healed the wounds and soothed the hearts. The North comforts the South, the East and the West console; all sections join, as one, in a simple, devout petition for the few that are here and the many that are gone.

Thirty years of peace have obliterated the recollections of ruthless war. The commemoration is a manifestation of reverence and patriotism, a tribute to the sincerity and bravery of strong, true men who died in the struggle and of the struggle. There is not, and should not be, any sentiments but those of charity, reverence and patriotism.

Decoration Day is one of the most Christian, solemn and patriotic of festivals. As a national holiday it recalls both the triumphs and reverses of conflict—the Revolution, 1812, the War with Mexico, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. As a family holiday it binds faster the ties of kindred and inspires a nobler love of country.

Of recent years there has been complaint, not altogether unjustified, that the spirit of the occasion is forgotten in the enjoyment of holiday pastimes. But, while the extreme is sometimes indulged, there is scarcely a doubt that all of the people bear in mind the day's real significance. The pursuit of undemonstrative entertainment is merely an incident, and it detracts none from the festival's profound meaning.

Though the visit to the cemetery is preceded or followed by holiday recreation, the mind will conjure up appropriate thoughts. It will produce an affecting vision of a flower-decked grave, of the stooped and marching veterans, of the smiling face of a loved one dead or the tear-stained face of a loved one alive. The gay flowers, the whispering winds and the waves of both oceans will chant dirges, which must stir all hearts, for the victims of peace and war, who sleep in their native soil, or in a foreign country or in the sea.

The public observance of this religious and patriotic festival, or holiday, is a beautiful illustration of the finer qualities of the people as a nation. So long as the people retain and show this respect for the dead the nation will remain true to the best principles and ideals of an advanced civilization.

DEFENDING BOODLERS.

By his open admission that the dragnet discloses more Republican than Democratic boodlers, Chief Justice Robinson—himself a representative high-class Republican—has, of course, nettled the Pharisee organ of his party. The Globe is disgruntled.

For weeks the plain arithmetic of legislative boodling has been staring Missouri in the face, and not one intelligent Republican in the State was surprised at the candid statement of Judge Robinson: the simple figures coupled with facts in evidence showed that the seat and nucleus of boodling was in the Republican minority-majority which attracted to itself scattering auxiliaries from the Democratic side.

Until so emphasized, this unadorned truth was becoming commonplace. But, all the while, the mumbler Pharisee had feigned not to see it. Now this gibberer of monumental pretensions and no good government deeds rises to condemn, not boodlers as a whole, not the entire boodling regime which comprised both so-called Republicans and Democrats, but to condemn only the element which furnished the scattering auxiliaries to the Republican State gang.

Neither severity to a gang nor blind thralldom in

partisanship meets the requirements of honest and useful journalism at any time; least of all at a time like the present. Considerations of the good of the State and its people and their redemption from the boodle element should determine the attitude of the press. There should be no partisanship in exposing and condemning boodlers. To the people of Missouri there is nothing to distinguish one boodler from another.

The boodlers themselves know no party distinctions; they are boodlers for boodles' sake. And the reputable rank and file in either party know no boodlers. Let boodlers call themselves Republicans or Democrats as they please—their participation in crime places them in a class by themselves, renounced by honest men without a thought for "politics." The only political significance or party significance which a boodler enjoys is that conferred upon him by the pharisaical mouthpiece of a machine which instead of casting him off as a party responsibility for him and sanctions his false assertions of allegiance to the party.

Such a course amounts to nothing less than shielding the boodlers. By expressly denouncing only the scattering auxiliaries in the Democratic side, the Globe is throwing a cloak of party protection and responsibility over the nest of boodlers which made the Republican minority a majority in crime. And with its cloak carefully concealing its own brood, the Pharisee still cries "holier than thou."

CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Results of exceptional value may be counted upon as the sure fruits of the International Congress of Arts and Science to be held in the World's Fair Hall of International Congresses during the week beginning Monday, September 19, 1904.

The promise of unusual achievement is rendered particularly bright by the fact that this Congress is to have a definite topic for the earnest consideration of the delegates, thus doing away with the method which has heretofore prevailed to the end of making of such gatherings merely a series of unrelated and independent meetings. This significant advance along the best lines of modernity is due to the determination of the World's Fair-officials that next year's congress shall profitably differ in scope from anything attempted in the past. Acting under this resolution, the 1904 International Congress of Arts and Science will have for its object a discussion of the unification and mutual relations of the sciences as a means of overcoming the lack of relation and harmony in the scattered specialist sciences of the present day.

The Administrative Board which has charge of the arrangements for this gathering has chosen the following officers of the Congress: President, Simon Newcomb, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L., D. Sc., member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; foreign associate of the Institute of France; foreign member of the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh and Dublin; for vice presidents, Hugo Munsterberg, M. D., Ph. D., Professor of Psychology in Harvard University, and Albion W. Small, Ph. D., Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago. A deeply interesting preliminary programme has been drawn up by these officers and approved and adopted by the Administration Board and the Exposition officials. In this programme the field of science is divided into seven main divisions, those of normative, historical, physical, mental, utilitarian, social regulation and social culture science, and these main divisions are subdivided into twenty-six departments and 131 sections, upon each of which addresses will be delivered during the progress of the meeting.

The practical benefits inseparable from such a discussion participated in by the world's foremost thinkers cannot easily be overestimated. Among the themes to be considered under the various divisions are philosophy, mathematics, politics, law, economics, language, literature, education, art, religion, physics, chemistry, astronomy, sciences of the earth, biology, psychology, sociology, technology, practical economics, practical politics, jurisprudence, practical social science, practical education, practical aesthetics and practical religion. This is, in effect, a complete covering of the field of arts and science, especially when viewed in connection with the fact that, during the week following, the International Medical Congress, the International Law Congress and others will be in session and their discussions participated in by members of the International Congress of Arts and Science. So important is the work thus arranged for as to warrant and insure the profoundest attention on the part of the civilized world. As an accompaniment and result of the World's Fair, the International Congress of 1904 is likely to develop into one of the most memorable features of the undertaking, representing, as it will, the best thought and achievement of the best scientific minds in the opening years of the Twentieth Century.

ELIMINATE THE DANGERS.

Unquestionably the automobile is a valuable addition to transportation facilities, and has come to stay; but it has made no headway in the graces of the people generally. Upon its speedy growth in popular favor its ultimate use would seem to depend.

Viewed in the light of the many recent disasters, the automobile as an individual or private vehicle is about as dangerous as a railway steam engine would be in untrained hands; supposing that such engines could covet and tear through municipalities and along public highways. Fully nine-tenths of the accidents and fatalities due to the automobile are caused by its use as a toy.

There is in the individual no inherent or constitutional right to propel a dangerous engine on streets and thoroughfares, and it is within the police power of the people to relegate the "devil wagon" to a status far different from that which it now enjoys; to limit and restrict and surround its use with regulations not unlike those governing the running of railway trains and pilot boats. Eventually the automobile may become a public facility operated only under franchise and by trained and responsible hands.

Speed regulations on public roads must be carefully observed if the automobile owner would preserve the freedom now permitted to his machine; and upon the downtown thoroughfares in cities he must manifest perfect control and the utmost degree of caution.

IMPRESSIVE REPORT.

In stating to the public the result of its protracted investigations the Grand Jury declares that the extent of corruption is far beyond what appears in indictments; since sufficient evidence is rare in bribery investigations.

That is strong language which characterizes the legislative corruption as a "festering sore on the body politic," yet it is language used intentionally and deliberately by twelve specially selected high-class men who have for long weeks probed criminal operations and who desire to impress the public mind with the nature of their discoveries.

It is the verdict of men whose ears have heard the spoken story of a system of crime and a long series of related offenses. They beheld with shame and humiliation the wanton abuse of the most sacred authority which the people repose in their public ser-

vants. And the impressions made upon the jurors by the revolting disclosures must be imparted in a measure to the public, if the public would comprehend the scope and the horror of boodling.

Public determination to correct the evil will be strengthened by the jury's conclusions. The jurors are the agents of the people in this instance for the purpose of ascertaining how and to what extent the people's rights have been betrayed by other agents. It is an intimate relationship between the people and the jury, based upon confidence; and the principal should receive the agents' account of their mission in the spirit in which it is rectified.

In affirming its belief that the exposure and punishment of the miscreants will result in a higher tone in public service, the jury expresses the confidence of the community. No less a result, for the next few years at least, can attend the rousing of the public conscience and defeat of the enemies of public welfare.

Tuck away in the memory the little circumstance that Quondamia Post Office is vacant, the administration is silent, and the negro, A. S. Day, is out of a job because Mr. Roosevelt's principle doesn't hold in a State which is politically close and in which "encouragement of the negro" would result in a loss of Republican votes. How silently do we pass over these little inconsistencies!

Devery, New York's ex-Captain of Police, is waging a stressful and somewhat distressful campaign for the mayoralty. He bases his claim to distinction upon the fact that, as Jim Cronin would say, he "ain't done nothin'." Things have come to a pretty pass in Gotham when negative virtues may be made the basis of a candidacy. "Fancy what a man who 'ain't done nothin'" would "do" if elected to the Mayor's chair.

Optimists are the gigantic believers who reach out and set the pegs ahead for civilization. And since the optimists are generally taking hold of the "Great Civic Awakening" idea a new peg is being set for municipal government—an aim, a definite point ahead upon which cities must set their eyes, an idea which they must keep in mind.

A fair-minded stranger, commenting upon the World's Fair, fails to perceive any justice in the criticisms against St. Louis because of "some of the little mistakes made in preparing for the great Exposition," and he explains that such criticism is one of the "penalties of progress."

The French sociologist who described the American college professor as "a hired man in a cage" forgot to call the cage a palace and to state the hired man's salary. There are some very fine cages in America and some very melodious hired men.

Having at his disposal so many vacant offices in Washington as a result of the Post-Office scandals, Mr. Roosevelt should have no trouble in providing places for the 8,000 hoodooed negroes who have just left Pine Bluff, Ark.

Once more Senator Quay announces his intention to retire from the political stage. Parting is such sweet sorrow that Quay has been saying farewell for the last decade or two. He bids fair to rival Adeline Patil.

It is rumored in Cabinet circles that Postmaster General Payne and General R. E. Morse have been close associates of late. Formerly the Postmaster General was associated with General Inequity.

RECENT COMMENT.

The Menace of Immigration.

Even more menacing than the numbers arriving now and for some time past is their character. They are largely from Southern Italy and the Mediterranean countries, illiterate, superstitious, pauperized and degraded, with no knowledge of or regard for our institutions; treacherous and turbulent, they have brought us anarchy, the Mafia and vastly lowered the general capacity and standing of our people. In the old days our President went about as securely as a private citizen; now he must be followed and watched always by Secret-Service men. Monstrous plots to murder rulers are hatched in our midst, our own President slain, and crime and disorder spread broadcast.

An effective check can be put on the coming of illiterates by passing a law requiring ability to read and write, which was unfortunately stricken out of the Senate bill at the last session. That would bar more than half of the most objectionable immigrants. If that is not sufficient we might terminate our treaties with the countries from which the dangerous classes emigrate.

We have turned back the yellow peril which menaced us from the far East. Let us deal promptly and no less thoroughly and effectively with the composite one, which is already upon us from over seas. Beat the long roll and man the works against the invaders—it is none too soon.

Spanish-American War Pensioners.

The Commissioner of Pensions announces that 22 per cent of the soldiers enlisted in the war with Spain have already applied for pensions. The percentage of applications is nearly four times greater than that which followed five years after the ending of the Civil War, though the percentage of pensionable injury is doubtless much less. The soldiers enlisted for the Spanish War were able-bodied men. At the time of their discharge they were carefully examined as to their physical condition. There claim to disability incurred in the Government service. That so large a number have asked for Government aid is measurably due to familiarity with the system whereby 1,000,000 persons are kept on the pension rolls, but due in still larger degree to the systematic work of the agencies engaged in the profitable business of finding claimants and prosecuting claims. The soldiers returned from the war are not as clamorous as the fellows who do battle at the door of the Pension Office.

An Awful Tragedy Averted.

Boston Herald.
At the fire in the dolls' hospital in New York, the other day, fifty-four invalid dolls who had been sent to the infirmary by their mothers for various complaints were rescued from the flames unharmed. After the fire had been subdued, scores of fine carriages brought the frightened mothers to the hospital to learn the fate of their babies. Fifteen dolls that had fully recovered from their fright were well enough to be taken home, and it is anticipated that the others will be all right after they have taken down a little more sawdust. This narrow escape from an awful holocaust occupies a good deal of space in the great metropolitan dailies.

Maneuver by Automobile.

The frightful results of the attempted race of automobiles from Paris to Madrid are not most to be deplored on account of the loss of life to the contestants. When a man projects himself along a public highway at the rate of nearly ninety miles an hour he deliberately risks his life. If he did not know of his risk intuitively, there have been already accidents enough in the automobile business to bring along the same highway upon their lawful occasions who are entitled to be protected against the risks which the racing automobilist deliberately incurs for himself.

Unskilled Labor.

"I see that the Reverend Doctor Hillis says that if Booker Washington comes to Brooklyn he will gladly make his bed, if there is no one else to do it."

"Well, I guess Booker would sooner make it himself."

Washington Post.

If the President brings all the wild animals presented to him on his Western tour, he will furnish an illustration of how Noah looked as he left Mount Ararat.

NEW PRESIDENT OF P. E. O. SOCIETY



MRS. JOHN T. MILBANK.
Of Chillicothe, Mo., elected State President of P. E. O. Society.

Mrs. John T. Milbank of Chillicothe, Mo., who was elected president of the P. E. O. Society of Missouri at the convention held in the Monticello Hotel this week, is a well-known clubwoman in the State, and a woman of music and literary talent.

While in St. Louis Mrs. Milbank has been the guest of Mrs. Lee Barton of No. 535 Cabanne avenue, and Miss Alice Pollard of No. 2115 Washington avenue. She has received much attention from local clubwomen.

PRICES AGAIN DECLINE; MARKET DECIDEDLY WEAK.

Disappointing Bank Statement, Strike Rumors and Persistent Attacks Force Many Issues Toward Low Record.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 29.—Despite a fairly strong opening and a better London market, prices declined again on the Stock Exchange today, and the market was decidedly weak. The losses, except in a few instances, however, were not great.

Amalgamated Copper, Union Pacific and the Rock Island stocks were the particular weak issues, and the selling seemed to concentrate on them. Copper was sold down to 94, and Union Pacific sold at 82. There was a very evident attack on these issues, but the decline was general.

Pennsylvania sold at 12 1/2 and New York Central at 12. Rock Island common opened at 20 and was forced down to 18, which was only 1/2 above its lowest record. The Erie issue sold off fractionally.

The bank statement was construed as disappointing, in that it did not show a greater contraction in loans. Persistent rumors were heard, also, that the freight handlers at Chicago would go on strike on Monday.

Private advices denied this, and they stated that the Illinois Central men would not under any circumstances go out before June 15, which would mean at the expiration of the thirty days' notice. It was said, also, that the freight handlers had not yet decided that to do.

There was a disposition among the shorts to cover early in the day, but the market continued weak, short selling was resumed, which, combined with liquidation, compelled continued decline in prices.

Victim of Old Game.

Theodore Eagle, proprietor of a jewelry store at No. 22 South Broadway, reported to the police yesterday that he had been robbed of \$20 by the "short-change" game. He says a man about 40 years old came into his place and purchased a pair of jewelry. He paid for it with a \$20 bill and received \$4 change. He then decided to take the goods and handed them back with the change, receiving the \$20. Mr. Eagle says when he caught the man and gave him \$20 short.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THE PRETTY GIRL OF LOCH DAN.

BY SIR SAMUEL FERGUSON.

"Loch" means "Lake." Neither Loch Dan, Glenmalur nor Luggelaw is given in the Gazette.

HE shades of eve had crossed the glen
That frowns o'er infant Avonmore,
When, lo! Loch Dan, two weary men,
We stopped before a cottage door.

"God save all here!" my comrade cries,
And rattles on the raised latch-pin;
"God save you kindly!" quickly replies
A clear, sweet voice, and asks us in.

We enter; from the wheel she starts,
A rosy girl with soft black eyes;
Her fluttering courtesy takes our hearts,
Her blushing grace and pleased surprise.

Poor Mary, she was quite alone,
For, all the way to Blennalure,
Her mother had that morning gone,
And left the house in charge of her.

Not for a crown would I alarm
Your virgin pride by word or sign,
Nor need a painful blush disarm
My friend of thoughts as pure as mine.

Her simple heart could not but feel
The words we spoke were free from guile;
She stooped, she blushed, she fixed her
Wheel—

"'Tis all in vain—she can't but smile!"
Just like sweet April's dawn appears
Her modest face—I see it yet—
And though I lived a hundred years
Methinks I never could forget
The pleasure that, despite her heart,
Fills all her downward eyes with light;
The lips reluctantly apart,
The white teeth struggling into sight,
The dimples eddying o'er her cheek,
The rosy cheek that won't be still—
O, who could blame what fatterers speak,
Did smiles like this reward their skill?

For another smile, I vow,
Though loudly bled the midnight rain,
I'd take the mountain-side o'er now,
And walk to Luggelaw again!

But neither household cares, nor yet
The shame that startled virgins feel,
Could make the generous girl forget
Her wonted hospitable zeal.

She brought us in a beechen bowl
Sweet milk that smacked of mountain
thyme,
Out cake, and such a yellow roll
Of butter—it glides all my rhyme!

And while we ate the grateful food,
(With weary limbs on bench reclined),
Considerate and discreet, she stood
Apart, and listened to the wind.

Kind wishes both our souls engaged,
From breast to breast spontaneous ran
The mutual thought we stood and
pledged—

"The maddest rose above Loch Dan."
"The milk we drink is not more pure,
Sweet Mary—bless those budding
chairs!"
Than your own generous heart, I'm sure,
Nor whiter than the breast it warms!"

She turned and gazed, unused to hear
Such language in that homely glen;
But Mary, you have naught to fear,
Though smiled on by two stranger-men.

Mr. Roosevelt as Noah.

If the President brings all the wild animals presented to him on his Western tour, he will furnish an illustration of how Noah looked as he left Mount Ararat.

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ELEVENTH AND OLIVE FIRE CAUSES \$100,000 LOSS.

Blaze Starts in Hartman Store on Corner Where Fireman Edward Green Was Killed Two Years Ago.

Fire was discovered on the fifth floor of the building at Eleventh and Olive streets, occupied by the Hartman Furniture Company, a few minutes after noon yesterday and the Fire Department fought it for four hours.

On the same corner at a fire two years ago, Edward Green, a fireman belonging to Engine Company No. 4, fell from the roof and was killed. This fact was remembered by many persons among the thousands of spectators who crowded Olive street in the vicinity of yesterday's fire.

The building was damaged to the extent of about \$100,000, while the total loss is roughly estimated at \$100,000.

The fire did not get past the Hartman building, but the Leonard Sewing Machine Company, at 110 Olive street, and Lowenstein & Co., furniture dealers, at 110 Olive street, will lose almost their entire stock by damage from water.

The Hartman Company carried a stock valued at \$100,000. The fire was confined to the fifth story and the attic, and little of the furniture was damaged by fire, but the water soaked through to every floor and ran from every window in rivulets.

Lowenstein & Co. carried a stock valued at about \$60,000, while the Leonard Sewing Machine Company's stock was worth about \$100,000.

The domestic Company's loss was due wholly to water and its entire stock suffered. Three hundred machines were damaged, and among the other items were 500 sewing machine needles. These were valued at \$10,000.

A heavy rain fell during the greater part of the time the firemen were fighting the flames, and they worked with much difficulty.

The buildings are owned by the heirs of the Dorris estate, and are comparatively new.

The losses are covered by insurance. The fire started over an electric elevator, and it is assumed that crossed wires caused it.

JEWELS WORTH \$10,000 GONE.

Driver for An Adams Express Delivery Arrested.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 29.—The robbery of \$10,000 worth of jewels, which were in a package entrusted to the Adams Express Company, through the Manhattan Delivery Company, became known to-day, when a driver for the last-named company was placed under arrest.

The man, who was arraigned in the Tombs and all details of the case were kept a secret.

The jewels were the property of Mrs. Charles Harnish of the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

The jewels, package and two trunks were sent West in the same consignments. The trunks arrived at their destination, but no trace has been found of the jewel packages.

LEVEES BREAK AT GLASGOW.

Farmers Move to Uplands to Escape High Water.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Glasgow, May 29.—The river at this point has passed the danger line and is still rising.